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selves largely by evasive adaptations which secure protection for them at the expense of the host plant. This group of insects presents many interesting biological and morphological problems which are unsolved and according to Dr. Felt there is perhaps no insect family better suited in many ways for the study of adaptation.

#### BIOLOGY OF MAY-FLIES

Morgan (Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 6:371-413, 1913) in an article entitled "A Contribution to the Biology of May-flies" gives interesting and valuable data on the different stages of the life history and modifications of the structures of the nymph and adult. The amount of detail makes a short summary impossible. Aside from the considerable amount of new data which is presented, the feature of the paper which is of particular value to teachers and investigators is the complete bibliography on May-flies at the end of the paper which contains approximately 300 titles of foreign and American literature.

#### HIBERNATION OF THE HOUSE-FLY

Skinner (Ent. News, 24:303-304, 1913) in discussing the often repeated question as to what becomes of the common house-fly during the winter opposes the views held by Howard and Hewitt who claim that the fly hibernates as an adult. His observations lead him to believe that the house-fly hibernates as a pupa and not as an adult.

#### A PARASITE OF THE CHINCH BUG

McColloch (Can. Ent., 45:342-343, 1913) gives a preliminary report of the discovery of a hymenopterous parasite on the eggs of the chinch bug which promises to be of considerable economic interest. Mr. A. B. Gehen, Entomological Assistant of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Dept. of Agric., to whom the adult parasite was sent for identification, determined it as a member of the family *Proctotrypidæ* and states that preliminary examination indicated that it is both a new species and a new genus. The parasite was found in every wheat and corn field examined around Manhattan, Kansas. The average percentage of parasitism has been found to be about 20.8. The length of the life cycle was found to vary from 10 to 18 days and as many as six generations were noted between May 19 and August 10. A complete account is to appear later.